W .HY. SMITH, | Editors. JOHN F. HATCHER, Associate Editor.

office---No. 16 Deaderick Street. For President, JOHN BELL.

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President. EDWARD EVERETT OF MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. BAILLE PEYTON, of Summer. N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. J. W. DEADERICK, of Washington. 2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn 4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith. 5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.

6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles. 8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgemery 9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll 10. D.B. NABORS, of Shelby.

Central Executive Committee. EDWIN H. EWING, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT. JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1860. FEDERAL CORRUPTION AND

PROFLIGACY.

The Buchanan-Breckinridge Admin istration-The Past and the Future.

In a previous article under the above caption, we showed that the Buchauau-Breckinridge administration was brought into power by the instrumentalities of fraud and cor ruption, practiced in some of the larger and more doubtful of the Northern States. It is one of the evils incident to a popular government, that having taken one step in fraud

and corruption, the next is almost nunvoidable. The present administration found that next step not only unavoidable but easy. Whoever did most in the work of his cleva- vice, he was asked : tion, found the readiest acceptance to the President's favor. The greedy throng that hastened to Washington on his inauguration pressed their claims with so much immodesty and imperiousness, as to shove unobtrusive merit entirely into the back-ground. The hordes from New York and Pennsylvania, especially the former, came as an invading army, and would retire only with an unconditional surrender to their demands. They were divided into quarreling factions and warring cliques, and the more noisy and corrupt won the day. Fowler took the N. Post Office; SCHELL, the leader and purveye of the celebrated N. Y. Hotel Fund, took the collectorship of the Port; Capt. RYNDERS, the marshalship; WENDELL continued in the printing business, and as the organ-grinder of the administration; Swift went on with liveoak contracts; and the subordinate appointments were in good keeping with the chief ones. But the extraordinary services rendered before the election, imposed the necessity of extraordinary rewards afterwards. Men were employed and paid out of the public treasury who performed little or no services-and some totally incompetent to the performance of their duties. In proof of this we subjoin extracts of testimony taken before the Covode Committee of the last Congress That the reader may understand what the

which it was raised: "IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

committee was and the purposes for which i

was appointed, we copy the resolutions under

March 5, 1860. "On motion of Mr. Covode, "Resolved. That a committee of five mem bers be appointed by the Speaker for the papose of investigating whether the Preside of the United States, or any other officer of the government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any Sta or Territory; and also to imquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government have, by combination of otherwise, prevented and defeated, or at tempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now on the statute books and whether the President has failed or r fused to compel the execution of any last thereof; that said committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuse at the Chicago other post offices, and at the Philadelphia and other navy yards, and into any abuses i connexion with the public buildings an other public works of the United States. Resolved, further, That as the Presideur, in his letter to the Pittsburg centennary celebr tion of the 25th November, 1858, speaks of "the employment of money to carry elections," said committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States, in what districts it was expended, and by whom, and by whose authority it was done, and from what sources the money was derived, and re port the names of the parties implicated

And for the purposes aforesaid, said commit tee shall have power to send for person- and papers, and to report at any time. The Speaker appointed Messes, Covode, .. Pennsylvania, Olin, of New York, Winslow of North Carolina, Train, of Massachusetts and J. C. Robinson, of Illinois."

Among those who received offices wit merely nominal duties to perform, was the present editor of the Washington Constitution who was then editing the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The following from the testimony of John H. BRYANT before the Committee will give some insight into other and similar

"Q. Where do you live, and what is your tice in the Philadelphia navy yarekeener's of Q. Do you know Theophilus Fiske, now or formerly editor of the Arms, in Philadelphia! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had be an appointment in the customhouse, do you know? A. I do not know that he had.

Q. How long have you known bim? A. I have known him intimately for two or Q. How long have you been in the custom-

house yourself?

A. I have not been in the custom-house; I Q. Had Mr. Fiske any position under the naval storekeeper? A. He held the position of second clerk.

Q. When was he appointed? A. During the late administration of Mr Pierce.

Q. How long did be hold the appointment?

A. I should think he held it about a year. Q. Did he go out with Mr. Pierce's administration?

A. No, sir; he was removed by the present storekeeper. Q. During the time he held the appoint ment, did he, to your knowledge, perform any duty there?

A. No. sir.

Q. Nothing? A. No. sir.

Q. What salary did he receive? A. I think the salary of the second clerk is \$750 a vear.

Q. Do you know whether he drew his pay? A. I know that he drew it sometimes; presume he did all the time; I do not know. Q. Do you know Charles Cummings? A. I have seen him; I have had no ac quaintance with him; I have seen him only three or four times.

Q. What is his business? A. I do not know that. Q. Had he any position in the naval store

A. When Mr. Cummings removed Mr. Fiske, he appointed Charles Cummings.
Q. Is he there still? A. No, sir. Q. How long did he remain there? A. He held that position five or six months,

Q. Did be perform any duty? A. No, sir; not that I know of.
Q. Did he draw his pay?
A. I do not know that.

Yes, sir.

ceper's office

Q. Did he succeed Cummings as clerk? A. Yes, sir Q. Does he still hold the position? A. I believe he does. Q. Does he perform any duties in the sto

Q. Do you know Mr. Charles Clement?

A. No, sir; he is down to the place every ay; there is not much doing there now: as not held the position long. Q. He was appointed last year, some tin vas he not? A. I presume he has been there in neighborhood of six months.

Q. Has this Mr. Clement any other bosiess than that of second clerk? A. He is a bricklayer. Q. Has he any capacity as a book-keeper? A. I do not know whether he has or a

Q. You say he performs no duty there? A. He does not; he has performed nonar department. Q. Do you know whether he continue

usiness as a bricklayer? A. Yes, sir, he does." It was stated in the testimony that this Mr. CLEMENT could scarcely write at all. As for before the country on the "slave code" question, would have entitled him to a favorable

bearing for the Vice-Presidential nomination at the Maryland Institute Hall. Being himself brought before the Committee, the following colloquy took place between Mr. Wix dow and the witness:

"Q. Can you spell 'crucifix?' A. I do not know; I have not spelled it

ery lately. The Witness. My memory is poor, and it sa, long time since I went to school. I do not suppose I could spell it. Mr. Winslow, Well, just try it- erucitix will help you; the first letter is "c."

The Witness, Of course, Let me see -ro-(pausing)at suppose I have spelled it for thirty genra

In continuation of the evidences of this present the following from the testimony of the Navy Yard in Philadelphia during the time of the transactions of which he speaks. Atter stating that Mr. Countries mentioned above as succeeding Fr. ks. p-r/ormed no ser-"Q. Do you know of other persons who

got pay without rendering any service what-Q. Please state what you know about them. A. There was the second clerk of the com-

A. He is in the office of the commandant but is my office : I never saw him there. Q. What pay aid he draw?

A. About \$750. Q. What was his name? A. I do not recollect his name positively. ugh. In running over my papers and oks I came to his name, and sent for the ddid not know anything about him. He sion to have that place, and be absent. I said nothna more about it.

O. Do you know anything about men conected with newspapers in Philadelphia being paid by the government-a man connectwith the "Argus" being employed

A. I do not recollect his name. Q. Do you know of any other clerks receivng pay without rendering any sevices?

A. I remember a person named Colonel omething or other being there ; I called the tter a little while he informed me that he and no use for him, and I ordered his disharge; and they abused me a little in the lewspapers, but I did not care about that, Q. Do you know Mr. Cummings?

A. Yes, sir. Q. Does he render any service to the government mment there! A. He is there once in a while,

Q. Does he render any service to the government nment for the pay be receives? A. I suppose he renders as much as any of rest of them do; none of them render much; e has a very competent clerk; I do not like im, but he is very competent: every move I made was known through him here six hours after it was made. Q. Is not Mr. Cummings's a political ap-

pointment, and his place a sinecure? A. It is a political appointment; there is to doubt about that. Q. What do you mean by a political ap

A. His being one of the party - a party ap-Q Is he not paid for political services, and iot for services rendered in the yard?

A. I cannot say that. Q. Do you know that he does not rende may service, or very little service? A. I do not think that he does much service; he is not there often enough to do it; he is absent sometimes for a month at

Q. Do you know of his getting pay beyond is own salary-getting the pay of other pares, cleras, &c. A. I do not know; I cannot say anything bout that; he told me himself that the sim

ple pay of storekeeper could not be much of an object, and I did not think it was myself. Q. What is the pay of storekeeper? A. It is \$1,700 a year." We might multiply extracts of this charac-

er, but are prevented by our limited space. This is sufficient to show that the employees of the present administration have fed and fattened on the public treasury, without performing the labor for which they were paid. But this is but a small part of what was thus filched from the pockets of the people for party purposes. It will be remembered that, in our previous article, we showed that Mr. WENDELL expended vast sums of money for political or party purposes. We will now see how that fund was supplied and replenished. He was the Public Printer and, a part of the time, the proprietor of Mr. Buchanan's the ruling and binding for the several Execuof a positive law requiring that work to be use. My

Q. When did you cease to be employed by the executive departments? A. When the present administration came

Q. Do you know who has been doing that work since? A. Yes, sir. Q. Who? A. Cornielus Wendell.

Q. For what period of time?

A. Since the advent of Mr. Buchanan, to within some two weeks since. Two months since, in the Treasury Department, there was an order issued by the Secretary susbending the binding for the present, and that rder has not been revived. Q. Is Mr. Wendell a practical book-binder?

A. No. sir. Q. Are you familiar with the law of Concress providing that all the ruling and oinding for the several executive departments should be executed by practical and compe-A. I am so familiar with it that I prepared Q. Have you any knowledge of the reasons

which induced Congress to pass that act? A. Yes, sir. A. To break up the monopoly that existed. All the work of the executive departments was concentrated in the hands of men who had no practical knowledge of the business they undertook to perform, and that kept out practical men from the business that belonged to them properly.

Q. After that became a law did you make application for any portion of the ruling and binding?

A. They can make it almost any amount they choose; it depends entirely upon the department. They can cut out an order at any time they think proper, and say that the exigencies of the department, or the good of the public interest, requires that certain binding or printing should be done, and it is done. I cannot say that I have examined critically to ascertain the amount, but I should think the binding, to the best of my knowledge, would amount to \$100,000 anyhow; I speak of all the departments. Q. What were they?

Q. To whom did you apply? A. To all the Secretaries

A. After that law passed; after it became Q. How soon after?
A. I suppose some ten days after; I cannot say the exact time; it might have been a week or ten days; sufficient time for the law to

become printed and known. Q. To whom did you make your applica-A. I went to Mr. Thompson, to Mr. Cobb, to Mr. Brown, to Mr. Toucey, and to Mr.

Floyd-each of them." Failing to make an impression upon either of the Secretaries, he called upon the President, and thus details what transpired: "I called the President's attention to this law, and told him that this work ought to be

given to practical men. He said that the cabinet had had this matter under consideration, and as they bad acted upon it he did not wish to interfere. I told him that, in my the law required them to give this work to practical men, and they had given it to a man who had no practical formal description of the law required them to give this work to fair profit after that?

A Lexpected to make a lexp as he was the proper one to give me an opin-ion. He said I could. I asked him how I could get it. He said, 'Address me a communication in writing giving your views, and Oregon;" and, if he had come out squarely I will refer it to the Attorney General for his opinion; is that what you want? I said 'yes, sir.' He said 'you shall have it.' I prepared a letter and addressed it to the President, and this I did at his own suggestion. * . * Question. Did you hand that letter to the President in person, or did you send it to

Q. Did you see him afterwards in relation ing, the binding of the congressional docu-A. I did: after I sent it to the President it remained some three weeks before I heard departments, including the post office blanks. anything from it. I then caused a note to be addressed respectfully to him, requesting him to refer my communication to the Attorney General. A few days after that note had been sent. I called at the Attorney General's office, and loand my original letter to the President there; I asked the clerk to show it to me, and he did so; it had this indorsement on it: Referred to the Attorney General, but not for his opinion.' I called Judge Black's attention to the indorsement, and he said to me, 'this is a strange indorseopinion; the President might as well have kept the paper himselt; I will take the paper ack to the President and have that indorse-

this second indorsement, as near as I can re-'As the cabinet have bad this metter under cline interfering.' This was signed 'J. B.', the President's own signature, as I was in-

[The following was the endorsement as testified to afterwards by a clerk in the Attorney General, though the President does not intend to interfere with the decision or action of the different heads of department in the selection of book-binder, the law having B."] The witness continued:

think it was Eldridge; I am not certain, the first indorsement. He replied to me: Why, I have sent your communication to many years. the Attorney General; I said, 'I am aware of hiel clerk at once, and asked him who that that, Mr. President, but the paper is indorsed to-day. We shall continue them, and in the person was, saying that I had never seen him, in such a way that the Attorney General can not give an opinion.' Why, how is that?' old me that he had been in the service a said he. I told him that it was indorsed: reat while, and had not really saved any. Referred to the Attorney General, but not prove any of the damning focts thus brought thing, and Commodore Stewart gave him permission to have that place, and he absent. I said nother sir, I replied; 'How do you know?' 'Because I have seen the paper myself;' be seemed to express surprise; I then asked him if I could still have the opinion of the Attorney General; 'Yes,' he replied, I then said 'How shall I get it? shall I go to Judge Black and Q. Do you know anything about his name? tell him to give you his opinion in reference A. I do not recollect his name. to that law. I called upon Judge Black and informed him of what the President had told me; he replied, 'You know, Mr. Pettibone, I cannot give you the opinion except the request is in writing,' he also said, 'I will see attention of the storekeeper to the fact , the President to day and ask him about it. and, if he authorizes me to give you an opinion, I will do so with pleasure.' I called upon Judge Black the next day, and he told as the cabinet had had this matter under consideration and had decided it, he declined interfering with it. After Judge Black inform-President and said to him: 'Mr. President, did | signs of the times are here upon the frontier; I understand you aright? You assured me I should have the opinion of the Attorney General upon a certain law; now Judge Black informs me that you decline allowing him to give me such an opinion.' He says: 'He informed you correctly; I do decline.'

tated? dent, would you give me some work to do?"" He said he would. I then called upon the President and asked him to give me a line to Mr. Thompson, as I was sure he would give to them to resist any and every attempt to line from me would not only give you a por-tion of the work, but it would give you the whole of the work, it I choose to give you sponse to the call. that line, but I do not choose to give it." That was an end of it, and I did not trouble

for the executive departments; and if so, to which department did you make them? A. In July, 1857. I made a proposition in September following I renewed my offer, use of the government, the sum of ten thous-and dollars, provided they would give me of the contract I would pay that amburge inv

open his eyes to some extent.

A. They were not accepted; that is, the Secretary never condescended to totice Q. Have you any estimate of the profits to

than they are paying for it, even at the present time.

for the executive departments?

A. The printing and binding also. I made a proposition in writing, through the post of-fice, to General Bowman, I think in January fice, to General Bowman, I think in January last, to do all the printing at 50 per cent. less than allowed under the printing act of 1852. The printing being for the executive depart-ments, and the binding for 33 per cent. less; I never got any answer from him for some rea-

Q. Do you know the probable amount of the printing and binding for the departments for a year? A. They can make it almost any amount the

Q. Do you include the printing?

that subject very closely, not so closely as I have the binding, becouse that is under the control of the Superintendent of Public

Q. Is the printing as large an item as the binding? A. O! the printing is a much targer item. offered to do the whole of the executive printing at 50 per cent. less than the law of the 26th of August, 1852, allowed. I offered that to Mr. Bowman since his election as public printer; and independent of doing it for 50 per cent. less, I expected to make my profit out of that. And I proposed to do the binding of all the executive departments at 33½ per cent. less than he receives for it now. In other words, I proposed to take 66% per cent. for my part, giving him 33% per cent., he expending no capital at all, being at no expense whatsoever.

who had no practical knowledge of the busi-siness; I differed from their decision of the this matter, and have long been a contractor law, and asked him if I could have the opin- with the government for its executive printion of the Attorney General upon that law, ing previous to the printing act coming into operation. I did it for some 8 or 10 yearsfrom 1841 or 1842 to 1852. Under the contract system I had the principal part of the Q. The law fixes the prices for all this work

-the binding and printing for the executive departments-does it not? A. No, sir; just what the department chooses to pay for the executive binding; whatever they choose to make out the bills for, if they approve them, they pay. The law fixes the price for the printing, but not for the executive binding. The price is fixed for the con, saional bindments. When I refer to the executive print-

Q. Including the fat and lean, as it is called? A. Yes, sir; the fat and the lean, everything together. The printing is a much larger

ing, I refer to all the printing of the executive

We call especial attention to the above testimony of Mr. PETTIBONE. It gives us an insight, not only into the mode of distributing public plunder, but into the hypocritical and vascillating character of Mr. Buchanan. Let ment: it means nothing: I cannot give an us ask the reader again to turn to the shifting and shuffling of the President in this matter of ruling and binding. Does it not ment changed. He did so, and a few weeks show that the object was not to consult either after I called again and saw the paper with the law or the public interest, but to ply to the best advantage, the corruption fund arising out of the Executive printing and binding, the prices nsideration, and have acted upon it, I de- of which, instead of being regulated and limited by law, were just what the President and the Departments might see proper to make them! There was no effort to discredit the testimony of this witness, except by an endeavor to show that he was mistaken in nev General's office: "Referred to the At-President and its erasure on the letter referred to the Attorney General; but even that statement was not positively refuted. On the contrary, his reputation for honesty was susexpressly conferred this power upon them. J. tained by Dr. S. B. BLANCHARD; by W. F. BAYLY, a stationer; by V. BLANCHARD, a "I will say here that I called upon the bookseller; and by other witnesses living in ine drugs, and such staple and genuine medicines a

We here bring our extracts to a close for meantime we defy any friend of the Buch-ANAN-BRECKINRIDGE administration to dis-

ERATA .- In the article about Hon. W. H. SNEED in Saturday's Patriot, the types made us say "He thought Mr. SNEED may regard it," soy, as coming from you, that he can give me &c. We wrote it "Although Mr. SNEED," &c. his opinion?' He said 'Yes, tell him I say so; In another part of the article, for whith sec-In another part of the article for "little sectional strife" read "bitter sectional strife."

Letter from Arkansas, FORT SMITH. ARK., Sept. 7, 1860. MESSES. EDITORS: Knowing that abroad, Arkansas is considered too thoroughly democratic, and too strongly united in political me that he had seen the President, and the sentiment, to admit of a doubt that she will President declined interferring; he said that give Breckinridge and Lane a large majority in the coming Presidential election, I have concluded to write you this letter simply for ed me what he had said, I called upon the the purpose of telling you what the political

from which you can form your own conclu-

sions as to what the result may possibly be. On the 20th of last month, according to published notice, Gen. Thomason and Dr. Question. Have you had any further inter- Taylor, the Bell and Breckinridge electors, riews with the President and cabinet, in re- addressed the citizens of this place; and Sollation to this matter, than those you have omon F. Clark, Esq., also spoke in behalf of Closing Sale of lamaged Clothing and Bry Answer. Yes, sir, frequently, I called the Douglas wing of the democracy. Gen. apon the President several times, and upon | Thomason spoke first, and for an hour and a me occasion asked him if he would not speak half rivited the attention of the audience, to Secretary Thompson, that I might have a portion of the work. He said he would. I alled upon Mr. Thompson some days after- applause, particularly so while vindicating wards, and asked him if the President had Bell and Everett from the foul charges that said anything to him about the matter. He had been made against them by some of the said "Yes, but he did not request me to give you any work." Of course he did not give editors of little 8x10 democratic newspapers me any. I then said to Mr. Thompson, "Suppose I should bring you a line from the Presizeal than judgment or capacity to do justice to a political opponent; and when he spoke me some work to do it I would bring a line destroy it, it was plain to be seen that a marom him. The President said, "Yes, sir. a jority of those present were ready and will-

Dr. Taylor spoke next, but, without attempting to give either the substance or style Question. Have you, within the last three of his speech, it is sufficient to say that his years, made bids or proposals to do binding own party friends admitted publicly that he was a poor speaker and unable to cope with Gen. Thomason, and the Douglas men are not writing to the Department of the Interior, behind any others in ridiculing his effort, proposing to do the binding for that depart- The Dr. is, perhaps, a very clever gentleman, ment at thirty-three per cent. less than they were then paying for it. In the month of formerly been a professor in some medical thinking, as I had not heard from it, that the college in Iowa or other North-western State; department, in the multiplicity of its busi- but it seems that his friends have mistaken ness, might have overlooked it; and I made the further proposition that, if they did not bis speaking talents; and have placed him, at think proper to accede to my former propo-sition. I would pay into the treasury, for the tion, and one which some of them already re-

the contract, at the prices then paid, for | Clark, although capable of making a bet-In addition to the public prashington Union. the binding of that one department alone ter speech than the Professor, bad to wait 1801 Sentember, 1857, to the 4th of March, until the people were tired out; and having tive Departments. He did that in violation | er to the government for the government's | Bell and Everett party by whom were of the object was to show to the the middle of his speech and finish it after done by practical and competent book-bind-ers, and charged extortionate rates. These facts appear from the testimony of WM. PETTI- perhaps, that the proposition of a reduction the balance of that speech was not delivered BONE, a practical book-binder, from which we extract as follows:

O. When did you cease to be employed by would containly strike bin as being a matter of much imporance that speech was not delivered here. But I am inclined to think that Mr. Douglas would not have gained another vote more if it had not rained, and Clark had got Q. Where either of those proprositions acten to the end of his story.

At this time our opponents seem to have become discouraged, and not only have but little to say against the constitutional union be derived from doing all the work for all the candidates, but some of them admit that they will get a large vote here, and that they A. Well, sir, I could safely say that it would not object to seeing them elected. Under these circumstances we have become encouraged, and already count the electoral vote of this State when enumerating the Q. Are you speaking new of the printing States that will probably go for Bell and Everett. Douglas will get some votes here, but I am of the opinion that Breckinridge is yet the stronger of the two.

Hoping that the result may be as indicated by the foregoing signs, I remain Yours, &c., ARKANSAS. Speaking in Robertson and David-

Messrs. Haywood, House and McCann, candidates f

Elector in the Eighth Congressional District, will address their follow-citizens as follows : ROBERTSON COUNTY. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesd DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Messrs. Taylor, Whitthorne, and

Watterson. n for Messra, Taylor, Whitthorne, and Watterson didates for Elector for the State at large, at which mes and places they will be pleased to neet and diress the people. It will be seen that a number of ounties have been omitted. This was unavoidable, ing to the want of time:s ewisburg, Marshall county, Monday September 24 ewisourg, Marshan county, Monday September 24, columbia, Maury county, Tue-siay, September 25, entreville, Hickman county, Wednesday, Sept. 26, anden, Perry county, Thursday, Sept. 27, erryyille, Decatur county, Friday, Sept. 28, exington, Henderson county, Saturday, Sept. 29, ackson, Madison county, Monday, Oct. 2, colivar, Hardeman county, Tuesday, Oct. 2, unnerville, Fayette county, Wednesday, Oct. 2, formalis, Shelby county, Tuesday, Oct. 2, formalis, Shelby county, Statuter, Oct. 2, formalis, Statuter, Oct. 2, fo

Sumerville, Fayette county, Wednesday, Oct. 4.
Memphis, Shelby county, Thursday, Oct. 4.
Covington, Tipton county, Saturday, Oct. 6.
Brownsville, Haywood county, Monday, Oct. 6.
Brownsville, Haywood county, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Ripley, Lauderdale county, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Dyersburg, Dyer county, Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Troy, Obion county, Thursday, Oct. 11.
Dresden, Weakley county, Friday, Oct. 12.
Paris, Henry county, Saturday, Oct. 13.
Camden, Benton county, Monday, Oct. 15.
Waverley, Humphre county, Tuesday, Oct. 16.
Charlotte, Dixon county, Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Nashville, Davidson county, Friday, Oct. 19. ashville, Davidson county, Friday, Oct. 19, ranklin, Williamson county, Monday, Oct. 22 Franklin, Williamson county, Monday, Oct. 22 Marfreesbore, Butherford county, Tuesday, Oct. 25. Infayette, Macon county, Friday, Oct. 26. Carthage, Smith county, Saturday, Oct. 27. Smithville, DoKalb county, Monday, Oct. 29. Cookeville, Putnam county, Tuesday, Oct. 30 Sparty, White county, Wednesday, Oct. 31 McMinnville, Warren county, Thursday, Nov. 1

Breckinridge in Vermont. The N. Y. News, democrat, remarks upon

the Vermont election : Certainly no Democratic administration has ever been subjected to so humiliating a disgrace as in Vermont. The entire Breckinridge vote in the State is less than lifteen undred, while the regular Democratic vote is fourteen thousand! In many of the towns the Breckinridge men failed to poll a single vote. In fact they were nowhere! We commend these facts to the citizens New York. The same fate awaits the Breckinridge ticket here, if kept in the field, that it met last week in Vermont, and last month

BRECKINRIDGE DOINGS .- A large crowd, about half of which were Bell and Everett nen, assembled at Metropolitan Hall, evenmg before last, to hear a speech from "Extra Billy." But "Extra" was not forthcoming. The Hon. John Kerr, of North Carolina, be ing in the city, was called out, and enter-tained the Breckinridgers for about an hour or more. Mr. Kerr is an able man and a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and made a speech on Tuesday evening, which was the best, the fairest and the most manly we have heard on his side of the question. He declared it was ridiculous to accuse John Bell of unsoundness on the slavery question, and asserted that it would be folly for the Southern States to secede from the Union in the event of Liucoln's election. Altogether, Mr. Kerr's speech was a highly creditable effort but failed to give satisfaction, we suspect. to many of the rampant Breckinridgers .- Rich mond Whig.

CAN NOT BE DENIED that the celebrated and popular nedicines of Dr. S. A. Weaver, far surpasses all other medies for humors and chronic complaints. All over the country people are advertising this fact. If they are truly as good as they are said to be (and there is no reason to doubt), they are truly a blessing to suffer ing humanity. Country dealers visiting our city will bear in min that W. W. Berry & Demoville, Rains & Brown, Ewin Pendleton & Co.'s are the stores to find pure and genu-President after Judge Black informed me of Washington, all of whom had known him for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters and Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrgood medicines must prosper, and to use them warrants

> DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.-Phar macuetical Preparation, by a regularly educated Phy sician-is one of the most pleasant and valuable tonic of the day. Persons recovering from protracted iii ness, or those who, at this particular season of the year, are subject to Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, of my disease arising from a disordered Stomach, Live or Bowels, will find in the Sherry Wine Bitters a friend ore to be desired than gold. Sold by W. W. Berry & Demoville, Ewin, Pendleto

Co., and Rains & Brown, Nashville, Tenn. aug20-daw4w

New Adnertisements.

Corn, Flour, &c. 800 BAGS prime Corn;
350 bags Flour;
450 barrels Flour, (various brands,)
In store and for sale very low by
sept17 RUGH MCCREA & CO.

Grass Seeds. 20 BARRELS Timothy Soed Herds Grass do:

HUGH MCCREA & CO. Produce Wanted. WE will pay the highest market price for Feathers either Cash or Groceries. HUGH MCCREA & CO.

Goods. O's Monday Evening, Sept. 17, at early Gas light Benj. F. Shields & Co., will self in their front room the remainder of the stock damaged by the late fire Market street.

BENJ, F. SHIELDS & CO. Desirable Household and Kitchen Furniture AT AUCTION.

O'N Thursday Morning, September the 20th, at 10 o'clock, Benj. F. Shields & Co., will sell at the residence of Miss Toupet, No. 23 North Vine street, near the State Capitol, the entire contents of Parlors, Chamers, Hails, Dining Room and Kitchen, consisting is eart of rich Tapestry, Carpetings, 3 ply Ingrain ditte Hall and Stair ditto, Rugs and Durggets, Lace and Mus-lin Curtains, Oil Cloths, Brecatile Satin covered and Hair seat Chairs, Mirrors, Rich Silver Plated Ware; Table; China, Glass and Cutlery; Feather Beds a Pillows, Moss and other Mattrasses, Cooking Stoves, etc. Terms, cash on delivery.
BENJ. F. SHIFLDS & CO.,

Notice. H AVING been appointed and qualified as Admin trator of the estate of David Smiley, sr., dec all persons having claims against said estate are not fied to file them with me within the time required it law or they will be forever barred, and all persons in lebted to the same are hereby required to come ward and make payment. E. C. DRAKE,

For October. Peterson's Ladics' National Magazine; Arthur's Home Magazine; Just received by

MORGAN & WALLACE

DEALERS IN Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine

NO 16 PUBLIC SQUARE. (At Calhoun's Old Stand.) Nashville Tennessee. A Good Investment.

AM now offering for sale, the place on which I reside, situated on the Gallatin Pike, about two miles from the city of Nashville, containing \$% acres of rich land, four of which are in a high state of cultivation as a vegetable garden, in which there are Asparagus and Pie Plant beds, and quite a number of excellent Fruit Trees. The improvements consist of a neat frame dwelling house with kitchen, stable, crib, cow shed, &c. I am determined to sell and will offer this place at a great bargain. For further particulars apply to J. MILLIRON. sept11-lm No 64 College street

Amnsements. NASHVILLE THEATRE. CUELLER & EVERETT

Monday Evening, Sept. 17, 1860, THE ROBBERS.

DR. F. A. KUEFFNER, HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon, Office hours until 9 A. M., between 1 and 2 P. M., and Between 7 and 8 P. M. No. 18 (up sters) Cedar st. Nashville, Tenn.

Corporation Laws.

AN ACT

at a Steam Fire Department under a paid system, is neby established, conefsting of not more than five mannles, to be organized from time to time as the been organized under this law, a Chief Engineer shall be elected by the City Council, who shall hot this office for the term of one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified under the provisions of the charter of the city and this act. He shall give bond. charge of all duties now or hereafter imposed upon him. He shall have the power to nominate for the concurrence of the City Council, the Pipe Directors, Privates and Hostlers for each company subject to removal for any neglect of duty. Provided, That in the absence of such officer, or antil he is elected, the Mayor shall make such appointments and the City Marshal shall perform such other duties as are required of said thief Engineer until he is elected and qualified, without sommensation. Sec. 3. Be it enacted, That each company of said deorthisut shall consist of one Engineer, two pipe directors, two privates and one hostler.

See 4. Best cauched, That the Engineers of each company shall be appointed by the Mayor, two-thirds of the City Council concurring, when in accordance with the provisions of this law companies are organized, and shall hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are qualified, and shall give bond in the penal sum of afteen hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Sec. 5. Be if cracked, That the Engineers, except when on duty at fires, shall be constantly present at the Engine House of their respective companies, and shall keep their engines in order for service, and see that the Tenders, Hose and Horses are kept in the same

Sec. 6. Be if enacted, That for neglect of duty on the cur in this department shall be supplied in the same manner as is provided for the appointment of said offi Sec. 8. Be it enacted. That all persons employed department shall be free white males over twentyne years of age, and citizens of the United States, and appointed in this department found disguised by in-toxicating liquors shall be expelled from the same by o-thirds vote of the City Council.

Sec. 10. The Chief Engineer shall receive as com-pensation for his services one thousand dollars, paya-ble quarterly. The Company Engineers each seven hundred dollars, payable quarterly. The Pipe Direc-tors six hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. Each Private four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly; and that the bostlers shall be the drivers on all occasions when the engines are rethe drivers on all occasions when the engines are re-moved from their respective houses, and perform any other duties that may be required of them.

See 11. Be it further enacted, That each and every Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That each and every officer and private member of this department, (as enumerated in section three,) shall be required to give their entire time, both night and day, to the duties of Sec. 12. Be it further enacted. That there shall in addition to the above number, be appointed two Hosemen to each Company, whose duty shall be to attend all tires, and shall perform such duties as may be required of them by the pipemen, for which services they shall

IRA P. JONES, President Board of Councilmen. S. N. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mayor. W. A. GLENN, Approved July 29th, 1860.

receive the sum each of twelve dollars and fifty cents

R. B. CHEATHAM,

President Board of Aldermen.

To amend an act entitled an act to organize a Steam Fire Department under a Paid System, passed 20th July Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the City Council, That the or s hereby dispensed with.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That it shall further be the duty of the Chief Engineer to superintend the whole Fire Department; see that each man does his duty accordng to law, and report all failures upon the part o members of any Company to perform their duty to the Mayor and Committee on Fire Department. He shall make all purchases of provisions for horses, and all such other articles as may be found necessary for the such other articles as may be found necessary for the latter of the court form of the court form of the court form of the court form. It is a degree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Wm. For and wife on Frank and Riley Rowton, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, a house and let on Lebanon Turnnike, in South Nashville. Lot has all of his transactions, and attend at all fires and di- a front of 40 feet ect the whole department in such manner as will most disctually suppress the fire, and shall furnish the City ouncil with his report with duplicate voucher for all

xpenditures of money made by him R B CHEATHAM President Board of Aldermen. IRA P. JONES. President Board of Councilmen V. Hollino-worth, Mayor. W. A. GLENN, [Attest]

Approved August 23, 1860 To suppress Burglary and Arson within the City, and to precent the giving of false alarms of Fire. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of Naskville That hereafter the Mayor, when he doesn't recessary, may offer a reward, not exceeding five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person of Burghary or Arson within the limits of the city—said reward to specify within what time the apprehension

of said person is to be made.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the term Arson, used in the first section of this act, means the same as used in the first section of this act, means the same as defined by the 4666.7.8.9 and 4670.71st sections of the Code of Tennessee.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That it shall be unlawful for any person willfully or maliciously to give a false alarm of fire within the city, and for each and every offence shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars, one half to the informant and the other to the city. one-half to the informant and the other to the city.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That the Mayor shall have this act with all other general laws bereafter passed, published in two of the city papers of the most extensive daily circulation.

President Board of Aldermen.

R. B. CHEATHAM,

President Board of Aldermen.

IRA P. JONES,

President Board of Councilmen. S. N. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mayor: W. A. GLENN. Approved July 26, 1860

AN ACT To License Jenny Lind, Billiard Tobles, Ten Pin leys, de.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of Naskville That the owner or owners of each and every Jenny Lind or Billiard Table, Ten Pin Alley, within the limits of ment, shall pay to the Recorder of said city, annually for the use of the city, on the first two twenty-five dollars each, and ten dollars on the remaining number of Jenny Lind and Billiard Tables of Ten Pin Alleysowned by him or them, and shall also pay the Mayor and Recorder each the sum of one dollar for the issuance of every license issued under this act, Provided, That no license shall be legalized nor granted hereby for Pin Pool Tables, but that any person playing that game or allowing the same to be played on his premises, shall upon conviction before the Recorder, be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each and every offence: Proceded. m of ten dollars for each and every offence: Prove further, That it shall be unlawful for any person to keep any Shooting Gallery in the limits of the city, and any

person keeping the same shall be fined the sum of twenty-five dollars for every day he or they may keep the same. W. H. HORN, Pres't pro tem Board of Alderin IRA P. JONES, Pres't Board of Councilmen. S. N. Hollingsworth, Mayor.
W. A. GLENN, Recorder [Attest] Approved July 13, 1860.

Proposed Amendments to the City Charler. Voters, Attention !

The Legislature at its last ression passed an Act of whice the following is a portion: Sec. 5. At the next annual election for Mayor and A ermen and Council, the voters who are in favor of the ection of said officers for a term of two years, shall their tickets, and if a majority of all the votes polled shall be in favor of the election of said officers for a term of two years, then and thereafter the charter of the city of Nashville shall be so amended, and said election shall be held accordingly, and,
Sec. 6. Thereafter the qualification for Mayor and Alderinen and Councilmen, shall be citizenship and residence within the city of Nashville for two whole years
next preceeding the election, and no other.

Restaurant. Re-opened Sept. 10th, THE Tennessee Coffee and Dining Hall. All the good

> Come at Last. No. 14 Market Street,

st received.
50 bales Hay;
50 bales Fodder:
200 bags Onta;
000 bags Bran;
100 bags Mea Chancery Sales

Chancery Sales for Saturday, October 6th, 1860. Sale to take place in the Chancery Court Room, at Cou house, in the order of the advertisements below, and determinenced at 19 o'chek precisely.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Young & Carson in. B. Lamier, I will self at the Court-house in Nashville, on Setserday, October 6th, 1860; a certificate for 100 shares of Stock, issued by the Hopkins, Mastodon Coal & Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company. The said shares being \$100 each, and the certificate No. \$16.

Terms cash.

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. sept5-tds

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Barrow and Lindsley, Admires of Dr. Shelby w. J. B. Snowden and others, I will sell at the Court house, in Nashville, on Naturday, October 6th, 1860, 3 Lots on Woodland street, in Edge. 6th, 50 by 170 each, and known as Nos. 96, 97 and 95, on the slap. TERMS.—6, 12, 18 and 24 months' credit, with inter-st from day of sale and without redouption. Notes with approved security required and lien retained. Sept5-tds J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Irby Morgan, Adminis-trator, ac., of Miles W. Atkisson ca. beirs and credi-tors of said Atkisson, I will sell at the Court House in Nashville, on Sanarday, October 6, 1860, the Atkisson leans and lot on Woodland street, in Edgeneld. Lot 72 5, 6, 12, and 18 months credit, with interest J. E. GLEAVIN, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Charles H. Leaueur at Devid B. Hicks and others, I will sail, on Seturday, October 6, 1860, at the Court House in Nashville, the Hicks house and lot on Woodland street, in Edgaffeld. The lot has a front of 161% feet, and runs back 170 feet to an alley, and is made up of lots Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in the plan of division. The improvements are new and of good style. Trans-6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, with interes and sale without redemption. The purchaser to give good personal security, and a lien to be retained. septe-tds

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Win. 6. Swindell at Sa-san Miller, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 5, 1860, two lots on Woodland street, in Edegfield, 50 by 144 feet each, and being lots No. 5 and 13, in McRoberts and McKee plan (See book 21, page 38.)
Trens 4500 cash on each lot, and for the residue of the purchase money a credit of 8, 12 and 18 months, without interest. Security required and lien retained sept5-148

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of G. S. Shuman es. John Q. Flyun, I willist, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1869, a negro resman acased Patsey, and also the unexpired lease of the house and lot, montioned in the pleadings. This is understood to be a lease of the house and lot at the intersection of the Gallatin and the Whites' Creek Turnpikes, in Edge-field, which is to expire on the 1st January, 1862.

Terms of this sale cash. Terms of this sale cash. J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of C. W. Nance and J. H. McDonaid vs. W. H. Crosthwait, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, a lot on the Murfreesbore Turnpike, known as No. 5, in Irwin's plan. Front 42 feet wide, rear 52, sides 98 and 127. TERMS-8, 12 and 18 months, without interest. Se

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Eli L. Woods & John Longhurst, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1800, lot No. 17, in the plan of Woods' addition. Queen of France; 2 vols., cloth. Trans-6 months credit, without interest. Security regired and lieu retained.

thor, 20 vois., calf. PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Andrew Johnston vs. David M. Allen, and in accordance with an agreement entered into by the parties interested, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, David M. Allen's shop on Market street, south of Broad; lot 20 feet by 114. This property can be bought for less than the cost of the house. Sale absolute, and a credit of 7, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, and tree from redsuption. Security required, and lien retained. 19 mo., halfoalf.

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at I Nashville, in the case of Hiram Vaughn, Administrator of M. McNally, decreased, w. heirs and creditors of said M. McNally, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, the house and lot of the McNally estate, on Cherry street, south of Broad, which was assigned to the widow as her dower, this being a sale of the property, subject to Mrs. McNatlu's life right in sense. half morocc 1 vol., 8vo. period, 4 vols., half calf. ly's life right in same.

TERMS—6 and 12 months credit, with interest; pur-

DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of John Mallory 22. Josiah Mallory and others, I will sell, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, at the Court House in Nashville, the following valuable property, to wit: The Mallory residence on South Cherry street, with 104 feet of ground (next to Mallory street) attached. The remainder of this piece of property, 179 feet, divided into lots. One lot of 104 feet front on South College street.

Takes—1, 2 and 3 years credit, with interest, (secept as to cash to pay code and expenses, which will be collected on house lot.) Purchasers to give notes with satisfactory security, and lien to be retained.

Sept5-tde

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. THEMS-1 and E years credit. Notes to bear interest, and to be payable in Bank. Security required and lien retained.

DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court : Nashville, in the case of Samuel Gaylord, executo of John D. Gaylord, deceased, cs. Helen M. Gaylord, will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday October 0, 1800, free lots on Chilege street, extended each 60 feet from, and known as lots No. 29 and 30, J. W. Campbell's plan.
Tunes—I and 2 years credit, with interest. Notes

with good security, required, and lieu retained.
sept5-tds J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court a Nashville, in the case of F. Tomes, Jr., us. Henrita C. Tomes and others, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1880, lots No. 130 and 197 in the Ewing Addition. TERES-6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, without interest, and free from redemption. Notes, with secu-rity, payable in Bank, required of the purchaser, and

J. B. GLEAVES, C. & M. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court Nashville, in the case of W. B. Bayless and H. A. Gleaves es. John DeCamp, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, too lots on Ewing Avenue, in Ewing's Addition, each 82% by 130 feet, and known as lots 182 and 183 in the plan.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months credit, with interest, and without restaution. Security required and livest produced and lives the security and without restaution. and without redemption. Security required, and lies

len to be retained.

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of P. W. Maxey & Co., and others, creditors of Stewart & Owen cs. Stewart & Owen, I will sell at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, Lot No. 25, in plan of Hay-Factory property, (Lot 43 by 160 feet) and being the same Lot heretofore sold to Stewart & Owen by A. L. Demoss, Esq.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months, with interest and with-

Security required and lien retained J. E. GLEAVES, C. M. PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Joshua D. Spain, vs. Philip Melvin, I will sell at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, the property of the defend-ant, Melvin, situated at the corner of Broad and Mc-Nairy streets, West Nashville, Lot 20 feet by 175. Texas—Sale free from redemption, and purchase money to be due in two equal payments, and on 1st April 1861, and 1st April 1862, with interest. Security

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Wm. Jordan, es. Ehud Gower and others, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6, 1860, the tract of land belonging to Ehud Gower, lying in Davidson County and containing 818 acres more or less.

TERMS—\$500 cash, and residue to be due on the 1st September 1862, without interest. A bid of \$3500 for the whole has been made by Dr. B. G. Hampton, and the property will be started at his bid. Note with good security required of the purchaser and lien to be retained.

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the case of Wm. Mauldin, Guardian, &c., in James M. Sneed and others, I will sell at the Court-House in Nashville, on Saturday, October 6th, 1860, a Tract of 30 Acres of Land, some 8 miles from this City, in Civil District No. 8.

Trace 8 12 18 and 24 months without interest. TERMS:—8, 12, 18 and 24 months without interest.
The biddings to commence at \$40 per acre. Good security required and lien retained. \$100 required in cash.
J. E. GLEAVES, C & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Geo. D. Hamlett m. Lewis Jones and others, I will sell, at the Court-House in Nashville, on Saturday October 6, 1860, the tract of land in Spring-Place, known as the Tavern Stand, bought by Lewis Jones of James T. Gleaves, and containing 6 acres and 0 poles.

Teams —6. 12 and 18 months with interest, and mile J. E. GLEAVES, C. A M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Wm. B. Waiton es. John Quin and others, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday the 6th of October 1866, a certian tract of 8 acres of land, lying on the west side of the Brick Church Turnpike, 2 miles from the city.

TERMS.— 6 months credit without interest, and free rom redemption. Security required and lien retaine Sept.5-tds J. E. GLEAVS, C & M.

Nashville, in the case of Hiram J. Wells of Thou Deri at and W. R. Hyde and others I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville on Saturday, October 6, 1869, the two parcets of land, recovered in above suit, by complainants from the defendants, Leake and Hyde. The parcel received from Leake contains 191% acres, that from Hyde contains 87 acres, and the same are to be sold to pay the amounts due to Leake and Hyde
TERRES.—Sale free from redemption, and on a credi
of 6 and twelve mostles without interest. Good securi
ty required on notes, and a lien retained.
Bept 3-tds

J. F. GLEAVES, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the case of Wm. A. Whitsett, Executor &c, of Farrar vs. Wash. R. Lucas and others. I will sell at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday October 6th 1860, a tract of 10 acres and 50 poles of land, part of the Lucas Farra, and being the same bought by him of complainant. Thems.—5, 12 and 18 months credit with interest, and sale free from redemption, notes to have personal security, and to be payable in the Bank, and tion to be retained.
Sept.5-ids J. E. GLEAVES C & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in the case of Geo. D. Hamlett in Wash R. Lucas and others, I will sell, at public sale at the Court House in Nashville, on Saturday October the 6th 1860, the unsold portion of Wash R. Lucas' tract of land, which is known as the Crutch part ofhis whole tract. The same consisting of about 20 acres and lying in front of the Mansion House.

These —1 and 2 years credit, with interest and sale free from redemtion, purchaser to excute entiafactery notes and lien to be retained.

Sept.5-ids

J. E. GLSAVES, C. & M. J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at asbville, in the case of A. G. Wilcox and wife ex. John ato, I will sell, at the Court House in Nashville, or cturday, October 6, 1860, the trust of land whereon the Case new resider, or enough of same, at least, to say the debt due complainants by the decree. This and is known as the McGawock Place—lies on White's reck, five miles from this city, and there are 1,760 keres in the whole farm.

A NEW BOOK BY MARION HARLAND. W. T. BERRY & CO. Have just received NEMPSIS; a Novel, by Marion Harland, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path" and "Most

English Books.

W. T. BERRY & CO. HAVA JUST RECEIVED.

THE TEN YEARS' CONFLICT; being the distory o the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, by Bo ber Buchanan, D. D. 2 vols. 8 vo. half call Portral's. STPINHELIE'S HISTORY OF THE JESUIIS 2. vois,

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